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ALEX. C. FOLGER. BERT. H. FOLGER.

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TOWING THE TRAIN.

An African Railroad Where Travelers Have to Work Their Passage.

The first railroad built in the interior of tropical Africa was the little line ninety miles long which connects the towns of Kayes and Bafoulabe on the Senegal river in Senegambia. Steamers run up the Senegal from the ocean to Kayes, where the river becomes unnavigable; and the railroad line to Bafoulabe is the first section of the extension of steam facilities to the Niger river, which in time will give uninterrupted steam communication between the sea and the upper Niger. Awhile ago, according to the New York Sun, a gentleman who traveled over this railroad said that it was in a very shabby condition. At one part of the line a force of one hundred natives, supplied with long ropes, was employed to give a helpful tow to trains.

Lieut. Jaime, of the French navy, who made a name by his trip to Timbuktu in a gunboat, confirms the report that the natives are used for draught purposes to eke out the insufficient power of the locomotives. A picture in the book just published by Lieut. Jaime shows the train that took his party over the road. He says that several times during the journey the locomotive or one of the cars was derailed, and hours were lost in boosting them upon the track again. Once in awhile everybody on the cars would jump off, in order to take a pull at the tow line or apply their shoulders to the train.

The roadbed has not been kept in good condition. The locomotives are more or less out of repair, and for a distance of six miles most of the motive force was supplied by the natives with their long rope. The picture shows a place where only the members of Lieut. Jaime's party were using out the motive power. Some of them are seen in front of the engine, hauling on the rope, and others are at the sides of the cars, applying all their strength toward a forward movement.

Though the condition of this little railroad is something to excite hilarity there is no doubt that it is the beginning of an important railroad enterprise. The line has been surveyed all the way to the Niger river, and, without stopping to repair the section of the road now in operation, engineers and workmen have begun to grade the line beyond Bafoulabe, and in the course of a year or so it will be advanced thirty or forty miles further beyond the Niger river. It will be an important event when this railroad is completed, for then Timbuktu can be reached from every center of civilization by steam; and by the time the railroad reaches the Niger there is little doubt that white men will be admitted freely into the famous and fanatical city which so long has excluded foreign intercouse. The last white man to enter Timbuktu was Dr. Lenz twelve years ago.

The news comes that Col. Archinard has completely established the sovereignty of France in the great country of Macina, south of Timbuktu, and has placed on the throne one of the royal heirs who can be wholly controlled by French influences. The most important result of this great success is that Archinard has thus opened a way by the Niger to Timbuktu, for this city is dependent, commercially speaking, upon Macina. The French expect to induce the chief of Timbuktu to accept a protectorate, and as they now control the region that gives to Timbuktu all the commerce and wealth it possesses, there is no doubt that Timbuktu will be forced to come to terms and open its gates to the world.

A Popular Chinese Game.

Weichi is the greatest game of the Chinese, especially with the literary class, and is ranked by them superior to chess. Like chess, this game is of a general military and mathematical character, but is on a much more extended scale, the board containing two hundred and sixty-one places and employing nearly two hundred men on a side. All of the men, however, have the same value and powers. The object is to command as many places on the board as possible. This may be done by inclosing empty spaces, or surrounding the enemy's men. Very close calculation is always essential in order that a loss in one region may be met by gains in another, thus employing skillful strategy when the contestants are evenly matched. The game has come down from great antiquity, being first mentioned in Chinese writing about 625 B. C. It was in all probability introduced by the Babylonian astronomers, who were at that time instructors of all the east.

Grecian Antiquities.

Archæological research in old Greece continues with the passion and duration worthily characterizing the scientific enthusiast. The site of the excavations now being conducted under the auspices of the American school of classical studies at Athens and the archæological institute of America is the great temple of Hera, at Argos, a sanctuary only less renowned than the temple of Zeus at Olympia, and the Parthenon at Athens. The presiding genius of the work of exploration is Dr. Waldstein. A find of architectural significance, because bearing upon a mooted point, is the discovery of color upon cornices, triglyphs, metopes and other parts of the Doric order. Of small relics sixty-three baskets had been collected at last accounts.

KILLFUL SAFE BLOWING

The Clever Work of Two Expert Cracksmen.

By Their Knowledge of the Methods Employed in Burglarizing Safes They Became a Prize of One Thousand Dollars.

Some time ago a firm announced in the papers as an advertisement that it had produced an absolutely burglar-proof safe, and to back up the statement offered the sum of one thousand dollars in gold to anyone who could get into the safe in the time usually allotted safe blowers, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The money was to be placed inside the safe, and it became the property of the openers the moment the feat was accomplished. This challenge was allowed to go unnoticed for some time, but finally one day a letter was received from New York city, written in a disguised hand, in which it was proposed that the writer and his comrade should make a trial at the safe, but the firm must agree to grant immunity to the authors of the proposition, as the climate of Massachusetts had not been to their liking for several years. The missive was signed by "Teddy the Piper," and an immediate reply was asked. The firm, anxious to put the safe to a practical test, made all necessary arrangements with the New York "gents," and immunity was to be granted them if they should be successful. A day was set for a public trial, and promptly at nine o'clock in the morning two nattily-dressed young fellows stepped off the train and asked to be directed to the offices of the company. They carried nothing about them except small hand bags, which they seemed to guard with special care. A number of citizens and rival manufacturers had been invited to the test, as the inventors felt confident of the impregnability of the safe and wanted to get the benefit of the advertisement. The young men were ushered into the office and the terms of test were announced. The New Yorkers were to be given one hour in which to do the work, and no unusual noise was to accompany it. Nor were they to have any other assistance than is usually afforded to the practical safe blower. The one thousand dollars was placed in the safe and it was publicly guaranteed to them should they be successful.

At eleven o'clock sharp "Teddy the Piper" and his pal went to work. Their first act was to remove their shoes and coats. The latter were placed in front of the safe to drown the noise of footfalls. The next thing was to open their handbags, out of which drills, chisels, a "hog-jawed" screw, powder and fuse were taken. The hog-jawed screw was the first tool taken up. It was a peculiar instrument, having two thick, heavy jaws like a bull-dog. The jaws were controlled by a screw of terrific power, easily worked by a short piece of steel which could be inserted into notches. That part of the instrument containing the notches resembled a wagon hub without the spokes. The whole affair could be taken apart and put in a handbag no larger than those usually carried by ladies. This tool was set on the floor and its iron jaws placed around the knob of the safe. The two men worked with the greatest quiet and rapidity, one laying out the tools and the other adjusting them. The screw placed on the knob, it was rapidly tightened up, and inside of two minutes the knob was literally dragged out by the roots. It came with a slow wrenching noise which must have reached the hearts of the manufacturers.

No time was lost, however. One of the men had the powder and fuse ready, and the former was inserted in the hole. The coats were picked up and thrown over the front of the safe to smother the noise, the fuse was lighted and the operators stepped behind the safe. In a moment there was a muffled explosion and the entire front of the safe was split open in jagged creases. The whole system of bolts and inner machinery was exposed to view. A few raps with a chisel and Teddy gave the bolts a sharp jerk. They responded to his touch and he swung open the door. Reaching in he seized the bag of coin and in a few minutes the professionals were ready to depart.

As Teddy was about to leave one of the firm asked him: "Can a safe be made burglar-proof?"

"Yes," replied Teddy.

"How?" the manufacturer asked in a pleading tone.

"If I would tell you that my business would be gone," replied Teddy, and bidding the party a polite good-by he and his companion left the city on the next train. The job took just twenty minutes.

Queen Victoria's Will.

Queen Victoria made her will in 1866. It is engrossed on vellum, quarto size, and is bound as a volume, secured with a private lock. Several blank pages have been left at the end of the book for codicils, some of which have already been added. Thus, when Princess Alice died, in 1878, modifications of the bequests were rendered necessary; and in the summer of 1884, after the duke of Albany's death, further revisions were imperative. One entry relates entirely to the disposal of the queen's jubilee gifts, which are not the property of the nation.

THE HEROES OF ROMANCE

They Are Seldom Taken from the Middle Classes.

Strictly Speaking, There Are But Two Normal Heroes of Fiction, and They Are the Warrior and the Fairy Prince.

It is lamentable, indeed, when you come to reflect on it, how large a proportion of useful and respectable callings falls under the ban of romance. What poet or romancer ever made his first lover, for example, a bailiff or a beadle? Yet bailiffs and beadles are men and brothers. They may do their oftentimes dangerous duty with the dash of a Rupert, or the cool courage of a Cromwell, says Macmillan's Magazine, yet they are frankly impossible as heroes of romance. De Quincey makes a remark somewhere to the effect that one would not be inclined to think highly of a man who, in the absence of predisposing circumstances, deliberately and for the love of the business decided to be a butcher. Yet butchers are husbands and fathers, and have blood in their veins as well as on their aprons. As a matter of statistics, I believe hardly a day passes but some solicitor falls in love; yet no court of love or literature will give him audience as a lover, nor take cognizance of his pleadings. The breast of the stockbroker is swayed by the bears and bulls of passion no less than by the subtler influences of financial speculation. Yet his name is not honored in the more than royal exchange of romance. Then, with one stroke of the pen, romance rules out the whole amorous mob of retail traders. They are not altogether absent from the pages of romance, these worthy citizens. Only they have to forego the heroic parts and put up with being supernumeraries or villains or comic characters. About the butcher I am doubtful. Not even Dickens, I think, found room for a butcher amid his Babylon of trades. Nor with Shakespeare is it any better. Quince the carpenter, Snug the joiner, Bottom the weaver, Flute the bellows-mender, Snout the tinker, and Starveling the tailor, are very well to play the fool, to divert the duke and ladies, but none of them, not even Bottom translated, is a fit object for a lady's love. As the democratic Whitman has complained, in a Shakespearean play the mass of industrious citizens is just a mob to throw up its sweaty night-caps in some Cæsar's honor at the bidding of an Antony. What is there about a trade thus to incapacitate a man for romance?

Strictly speaking there are but two normal heroes of romance, the warrior and the fairy prince. If there is no fairy prince at hand, an ordinary prince will do. The English duke is, as the American moralist rightly enough divined, only a modern variety of fairy prince. To be mistaken for a fairy prince the English duke no doubt needs to be looked at from the other side of the Atlantic. Seen at close quarters, in the house of lords, on the race course or in the law courts, he is apt to appear fleshy. But he has the essential attribute of the fairy prince, which is rarity. There are but two dozen or so of him all told, and most of these have been bespoken or used up. He has besides, for the American girl, another of the essential secrets of romance—he is exotic. It is the good fortune and fascinating fashion of the fairy prince to descend always from some unknown upper and diviner air. That it is which makes the Prince Charming of the fairy tale so irresistible. So it was that Cupid came to Psyche, to cherish her with his secret and invisible godhead. So, Perseus floated on winged sandals through the welcoming air to Andromeda's feet to slay the monster. So Lohengrin came flashing in a swan-drawn skiff from the mysterious halls of the Holy Grail, to champion maiden innocence against treachery and slander. The fairy prince, you see, commonly includes the warrior's part, and is doubly resistless coming in the nick of time to fight a distressed damsel's battles and to slay her dragons. You may depend upon it that what tells chiefly with the girls against the eminently respectable race of bankers and brewers and doctors and lawyers is their appalling commonness, their frequency, I mean, and familiarness. What should there be in one brass plate out of a dozen in the same street to [illegible] a romantic girl off her emotional [illegible]e? When the modern [illegible] surmount the profe[illegible]gh hat w[illegible] the aureole of ron[illegible]ic tricks ou[illegible]s tame hero to mi[illegible]e traditional advantages of princ[illegible].

Preserving Pictures.

A new method of preserving pictures is being experimented with in London. It consists of placing the surface of the picture, be it canvas or paper, in a vacuum, thus protecting it from atmospheric action. The picture is inclosed in a metal frame or case covering the back and sides and projecting from the sides like an ordinary frame. A plate of glass is inserted in the edges of the case, just as in an ordinary frame, and hermetically sealed to the metal. The air is then withdrawn from between the surface of the picture and the glass, and the painting is in a vacuum. It is believed this plan will effectually protect pictures from the action of dampness, air, gases and other causes that operate to destroy paintings exposed or framed in the ordinary way.

THE WIDEST RIVER.

The Rio de la Plata, Whose Banks Are 125 Miles Apart.

Were it not for a decided difference in the color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Plata entered, says a writer to the Philadelphia Record. The high-rolling, white-capped billows are the same and no land is visible, for the great river which James Diaz de Solis discovered is one hundred and twenty-five miles wide at its mouth, though with an average depth of only fifty feet. Sebastian Cabot, who arrived in the year 1530, soon after the natives had murdered poor Don Solis, dubbed it River of Silver, not on account of its color, which might have won for it the more appropriate name of Golden river or River of Chocolate, but because he had wrested quantities of silver from the Indians who swarmed its banks, and naturally imagined that an abundance of precious metal remained in the vicinity. In point of fact the terms Argentina and Rio de la Plata (both meaning the same thing with reference to silver) are misnomers, for no metals of any sort, precious or otherwise, are found along the banks of the mighty stream or anywhere near it, and the scanty argentiferous deposits in the hills of the interior have never been worked. The Indians aforesaid probably obtained the silver which so excited Spanish cupidity from Peru and Bolivia, by some primitive system of internal commerce known only to themselves. To this day metals do not figure in the exports of the adjacent countries—Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentine, but such prosaic articles as hides and tallow, horns, woods, preserved and refrigerated meat, etc.—for their wealth lies solely in grazing facilities and fertile soil.

FISH ALIVE IN BOILING WATER.

A Nevada Species Which Died on Being Put Into a Cold Fluid.

One of the most remarkable discoveries in the shape of a peculiar species of fish ever made on this continent was that made at Carson City, Nev., in 1876. At that time both the Hale & Norcross and the Savage mines were down to what is known as the "2,200-foot level." When at that depth a subterranean lake of boiling water was tapped. The accident flooded both mines to the depth of 400 feet. After the water had all been pumped out except that which had gathered in basins and in the inaccessible portions of the works, and when the water still had a temperature of 128 degrees—nearly scalding hot—many queer-looking little blood-red fish were taken out. In appearance they resembled goldfish. They seemed lively and sportive enough when they were in their native element — boiling water — notwithstanding the fact that they did not even have rudimentary eyes. When the fish were taken out of the hot water and put into buckets of cold water for the purpose of being transported to the surface, they died as quickly as a perch or bass would if plunged into a kettle of water that was scalding hot; not only this, but the skin peeled off exactly as if they had been boiled. Eyeless fish are common enough in all subterranean lakes and rivers, but this is the only case on record of living fish being found in boiling water.

WITHOUT HIS BALANCE WHEEL.

Miseries of the Would Be Gay Dog Whose Wife's in the Country.

When a man packs his family off to the country he revels in his secret, wicked soul over the thought that he is going to have a high old time, when he will make sure that there are still cakes and ale and that ginger are still hot i' the mouth. This delightful delusion lasts about three days, according to the San Francisco Argonaut, or at most a week. He eats one or two crack dinners, prepared by an accomplished chef; the result is a parched throat, a headache and other premonitory symptoms of indigestion. He mingles in the gay and festive throng of which he was an ornament in his callow days; he is astonished to find how empty-headed the young men are and how stupid and vulgar the women. Is it possible that he ever enjoyed that sort of society? It gradually breaks upon him that he has outgrown the joys of the coulisses and that he can no more relish the rather liberal jokes of Aspasia than he can eat candies. He drifts into his club, where he finds a lot of old fogies who say dull things in a dull way upon dull topics. He flies headlong from a fiend who wants to discuss the tariff with him and takes refuge in his empty home, where he finds that the single servant who had been left in charge has drunk up all the sherry and forgotten to make his bed.

Men's Immunities.

A woman must be at home to bores, says a writer in the Washington Post, while her brother has the absolute right to avoid dull women. She must wait for a partner in the dance, while her brother may seek one. She must smile on old Stumbleover and accept his moist hand for the dance, although she knows that bruised ankles will be the swift penalty. A woman equally clumsy, old and unattractive, has the "right" to put herself in bold relief against the wall, as a part of its human dado. Why should not Stumbleover take his place beside her? Also, as if life were a mere cotillion—must our daughter watch and wait the coming of her lord and master?

WARDING OFF SEASICKNESS.

Keep Moving and Don't Eat Much the First Day After Sailing.

There are countless remedies suggested to the seasick traveler by means of which hope of speedy recovery is held out, and to the intending traveler by sea it is safe to say that there are given any number of supposed-to-be sure preventives of this troublesome but never dangerous illness. The Philadelphia Times does not believe that there is any known herb, drug or line of action that will prevent seasickness if once you start in on that disagreeable path, but there are many things that help to ward off an attack which will indeed prove of value to those who dread so much the crossing of the great Atlantic or Pacific ferries. It is advisable before one starts on such a voyage to be particularly careful as to his diet. On the first day out keep as much upon the feet as possible and do not be tempted to eat too heavily of the numerous palatable dishes that will be set before you. Walking up and down the deck continuously is advised by many by arguing that one more quickly becomes used to the motion of the vessel in this exercise, and the fatigue which it inddess brings the much needed sleep. But it is useless to wear one's self out hoping to stave off the feeling of nausea if it once attacks you. Lemons are most grateful to persons in this stage, and there is no better settler of an unruly stomach than iced champagne. If you do not feel inclined to eat do not force yourself to go to the table, for it is ten chances to one that the very sight of food will make you retire ignominiously from the festive board. A well-known medical man declares that fifteen grains of sulphate of quinine taken from two to four hours before sailing will prevent all feeling of seasickness, even to a most sensitive subject. Whether this applies in all cases we have no way of ascertaining, but it is simple enough to be followed out, and if it proves helpful is worth all of the confidence such an authority places in it.

THE INNS OF ITALY.

Conditions Which Would Not Be Agreeable to All Travelers.

Italian life is, even in small villages, all out-of-doors. The kitchen of an Italian inn, no matter of what degree, has always a warm hearth, and its larder is more plentifully stored than a public house in England of the same description. The only faults—some one may think it is a long and a rather complete list—are noise, dirt and universal disorder and confusion.

They never know what rooms they have; they bawl out to each other, the landlord to the landlady, and the latter to the waiter: "Try number fifty-seven or forty-six!" till at last they find you a bedchamber.

In the morning there is knocking at your next door neighbor's, or by mistake at your own door, to ask whether it be not you who are to be off by the early coach at six; or maybe it is the waiter, officiously waking you up to inform you that "it is only four, and you have still two hours for your slumber."

You always seem to catch them at the wrong moment, always find them unprepared, as if theirs were anything but an open house, and a traveler the most unlooked-for thing in the world. Their cordial greeting and friendly bustle help you to overlook the discomfort that every traveler is sure to experience, and the abundance of the table is on the plane with the innkeeper's appetite—he is ever ready "to eat and let eat."

Effects of Cave Air.

The remarkable physiological effects of cave air are well known. A traveler who visited the Mammoth cave in Kentucky says that on emerging the sense of smell was intensified to such an extraordinary degree that most common objects such as trees, plants, animals and even people had strong individual odors, mostly unpleasant. One tree could be easily distinguished from another by its characteristic odor. The effect lasted about half an hour and then passed off. The guides say that this is a usual experience. Other writers have noticed a similar effect from the sudden change from the peculiar oxygenated air of the cave to that of the outside world. The sense of smell is greatly intensified in almost every case. This intensification of olfactory perceptions is explained by the rarity of olfactory stimuli in the cave. On emergence, in accordance with a physiological law, the perceptive powers for these particular stimuli, having rested, are intensified, so that odors too delicate to make an impression under ordinary circumstances are powerfully felt.

The Original Scriptures.

The Scriptures were first written on skins, linen cloth or papyrus, and rolled up as we do engravings. The Old Testament was written in the old Hebrew character—an offshoot of the Phœnician. It was a symbol language as written, having no vowels. The consonants only were written and the vowel sounds supplied by the voice. The words ran together in a continuous line. After the Hebrew became a dead language vowels were supplied to preserve usage, which was passing away. After the Babylonish captivity the written Hebrew was modified by the Aramaic, and schools of reading taught the accent and emphasis. Then came the separation of words from each other, then division into verses.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 14, 1893.

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EXPERIENCING THE "CHANGE."

A prominent commission firm of Philadelphia sends the following interesting letter, received a few days ago from one of their Montana correspondents, to The Press:

"Your announcement of arrival of wool is at hand. Prices fixed to different grades are terribly ruinous to a Montana sheep man. A great change has come over the spirit of our dreams. Our check book, once so sought after and held in high respect by everybody and in such constant need, is now a thing of the past. Bankers and merchants do not see you before you get out of your wagon when you come to town. There is no strife to sell you goods and to overdose your orders. A half breed Indian may get a sack of flour on the promise of a load of wood, but credit to me is flatly refused. The other day I took account of my grub pile, and found in stock fifty pounds of flour, five pounds of bacon, two pounds tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, and fifteen mouths depending upon it. It costs me about $300 per month to run my business. I have about 5,000 stock sheep now without a price. Mutton sheep will bring $2. One year ago stock sheep were worth $3; to-day they will bring nothing. I have known good bands offered for $1 per head and no buyer, and yet we can't afford to turn them loose, and so must continue the expense of keeping them. I can't borrow a dollar from a bank nor get a pound of grub on credit, nor have I a dollar to my name. All sheep men are in debt more or less at the end of the year. Their mutton and wool brings them out. This year we are under water out of sight. What to do we do not know. Most sheep men have decided not to be under the heavy expense of breeding any more, but run what we have got as cheaply as possible and turn them off for mutton. Our ranch improvements are all for the accomodation of sheep, and are worth nothing for any other use. A sheep man does not farm at all, but buys all his grain from the farmer. I pay out on an average about $4,000 a year, and nearly every dollar of it is paid out in the neighborhood to laboring men, merchants and bankers, and now we probably will be robbed of our several years' hard toil within the short space of a year or so, for let me assure you that sheep cannot be run in Montana with free wool, and all this to gratify or to prove falsity of a misguided political faction. Yet Sumter must fall, and no argument will avail. I hope, if possible, that a few Democrats, at least, in the Senate, may have brains enough and humanity enough to stay the terrible ruin."

Here is a plain, truthful story of the effect of threatened free trade. It would be difficult for an editor, however skilled in the use of words, to write in the same space a more vivid picture of the results of Democratic ascendency in the great mining or sheep raising States of the far West. But will argument avail? The Press fears not. Nothing short of a practical demonstration will satisfy the average free trader. It comes high, and if it can be gnaged by its cost, should ultimately be of great value to the country.—N. Y. Press.

Are not some of the prominent wool men and sheep owners responsible, to a great extent, for the state of affairs so graphically set forth by the Montana sheepman? In California hundreds of sheepmen voted for Cleveland, and right here, in Bridgeport, a woolgrower stumped all day for "Cleveland and Free Trade," and others, in the same business, voted in this precinct for Cleveland—evidence of Democratic patriotism, sprinkled with dense stupidity, well knowing, or ought to have known that wool would be put on the free list, in case Cleveland and a Democratic Congress were elected. They assisted in making the free trade bed, and now all they have to do is to pick out the softest woolly spot and "rest" awhile, and ponder over the advent of the foreign, and extinction of American sheep industry—and don't whimper.

The Montreal Star opposes the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States. The islands are considered the Malta of the greatest of the oceans. With Hawaii independent of the United States, says the Star, we can join with Australia in winning the fight for the control of the Pacific; but with Hawaii beyond our control and our connections broken at the middle, the fight for place in the commerce of the Orient is made immeasurably difficult.

The Star need not be alarmed, as Cleveland and his Congress are looking out for the interests of England, and consequently they will not favor annexation of the Islands.

Twenty-eight foreign nations and people have contributed pieces of rope and other material with which to weave a rope of all nations to ring the Columbian liberty bell Chicago day. Fourteen other nations have promised to give something to be woven in this unique souvenir of the day.

From the News we should judge that most of the Carson people had "la grip," which is having a run there.

Fort Bidwell, in Nevada, has been abandoned as a military post.

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Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

SHOULD BE PUNISHED.

Because the Chinese in this country saw fit to take the advice of the Chinese Six Companies, who advised them not to register, and thus violate the law of Congress, the latter august body will pass the Everitt bill, to give them six months time in which to register. Why should not the head men of the Six Companies be punished for advising their countrymen to disregard the laws of the country? Had they not given such advice most of them, if not all, would probably have registered. This country should not allow any class of foreigners to have a government of their own here to tell them what laws to obey, and which ones they should disregard. Such acts should be regarded as treasonable, and persons giving such advice should be punished. It is the purpose of Cleveland and his Cabinet to prevent the deportation of the Chinese, and they will give them every possible show to remain in the country. By-the-way, we beleive California gave her electoral vote to Cleveland.

At the Los Angeles session of the Supreme Court on October 20th, there comes up for action a case of considerable interest to local sheepmen. It is entitled Hiram A. Dooley vs. 17,500 head of sheep. Some time ago Gracian Salliaberry of Kern city sent a band of sheep over to San Luis Obispo county and the animals trespassed on Mr Dooley's land. Not being able to locate Mr. Salliaberry, Mr. Dooley made the band of sheep defendant in the action by attachment and posted the notice on the Court House door in San Luis Obispo.—Kern Californian.

Another misguided girl has been murdered in San Francisco in trying to hide her faults. San Francisco has an infernal set of scoundrels among her doctors and young men, and a wholesale hanging bee would be a good thing for that city.

The Trenton Battle Monument will be unveiled at Trenton, N. J. on the 19th, when Vice President Stevenson, a number of Senators and Representatives, and other prominent men, will be present.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me: that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax-Collector

LEGAL.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Glitt, Rose Battin and Black Slate mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1892.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, $60, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of $60, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 16th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. s23-3m

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF WM. C. NIX, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. C. Nix, Deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the Administrator of said Estate, A. P. Sayre, at the office of Chas. L. Hayes, Attorney for said Administrator, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, said office being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated Bridgeport, September, 23d, A. D. 1893.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator
s23-4w of the Estate of Wm. C. Nix, Deceased.

HORSES LOST—$50 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LOST TWO HORSES and ONE MARE. The horses are black—one white-striped face, and one with a white star in forehead; both branded and vented H. The mare is a buckskin, with a white spot in forehead, and branded the monogram J A B. All large horses, and had haiters on.

The above reward will be paid upon their delivery to David Hays, Bridgeport, Cal., or a proportionate reward for any of them.

s24-1m JOSE IRIGOYEN.

Among the bills recently introduced in the Senate is one for the payment of $295 99 to the heirs of John Howard Payne of "Home, Sweet Home" fame, in liquidation of the balance of his salary which was left unpaid when Consul at Tunis in 1852.

Joseph Myatt, a prominent farmer of Lama co, Ill. committed suicide by hanging. This makes a quadruple hanging in the four generations of his family. His father, grandfather and great grandfather all committed suicide in the same way.

Yes, Democracy is the poor man's party in a literal sense; when it waxes in power the poor men increase at a fearful rate. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Nearly 750 languages are spoken on this continent. After election, democrats will feel like swearing in every one of them —Logan Nation.

Sarah Bernhardt, on her return to Paris from her South American starring trip, brought three lions, a number of monkeys, and over 200 birds.

On September 29th snow fell in Massachusetts, and two inches of the beautiful fell in Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL.

Mr. D. M. Flanders

"I had Typhoid Fever Which left me with torpid liver and kidney trouble. I was a great sufferer. I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was restored to health and gained over four pounds in weight. It is the best blood purifier." D. M. FLANDERS, real estate agent, Portland, Oregon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

☞ Hood's Pills cure constipation. Try a box.

LEGAL.

Notice for Publication.
Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL
September 8, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ESTHER A. HUNEWILL of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 670, for the

S. ½ of N. ½ of Sec. 7, T. 4 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M. before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on

MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1893.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Barney Peeler, Lewis Ladd, Zerah Smith and George Hodges, all of Bridgeport, Mono county, California.

s17-4d C. W. CRAIG, Register.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron
Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

ALLAN FORMAN Pub. THE JOURNALIST
Devoted to Newspapers, Authors, Artists, Publishers, and Advertisers.
$4 per year. 10 cents a copy.

THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM,
A Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.
Price 50 cents.

Blue Pencil Rules, by A. S. Nevins.
Short, simple and practical rules for making and editing newspaper copy, and of equal value to all who wish to write correct English.
Price 10 cents.

ALLAN FORMAN,
117 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at
This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
RENO.
H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE Leaves GENOA. (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS. Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Sheep and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horsemen	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

USE MONO SUN-BORN TRAVERTINE FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY,
Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. fe18-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30 5-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men; stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER
IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.
ORDER IT.
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IN
THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Topaz Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 23-tf

PALACE SALOON,
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS
And will be conducted first-class.
s2-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at All Hours.
A. D. WALKER, Proprietor.
[jan 25-tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 14. 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Daily After Office)
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday, Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 7 P. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Supervisor Pitts was here the first of the week.

Mrs. J. Beck and daughters came over from Bodie on Sunday to spend a few days.

Miss Etta Mack and Miss Georgie Beading, of Antelope, have been attending the session of the Board of Education this week.

[illegible] and Miss Stella White, of Bodie, came over on Monday to attend the meeting of the Board of Education.

James H. Beane, C. E. Green, W. Merrill and H. F. Sandford, of Lundy, were in town this week.

Col Dyer, of the Lake View Mine, E. G. Montrose, W. P. Onkst and William Stewart were over from Lundy this week.

P. [illegible] Vere Jones came from Bodie on Monday for health.

Frank Stewart, of Oakland, and Henry and Thomas Varney, of San Francisco, are here visiting the Kirkwoods. They have their bicycles with them, and are the first that have been brought to this valley.

Deputy Sheriff Edwards, of Benton, was here on Thursday.

Mrs. R. Terry, of Colville, has been visiting Bridgeport friends this week.

Willie Adair and Mrs. Norm. Huntoon and Frank returned from Bishop yesterday.

Dr. Lacey, of San Francisco, and Dr. Herrick, of Carson, arrived here on Thursday and went to Antelope yesterday, having found this town too healthy.

Thomas Silvester, of Mono Lake, is in town.

Sheriff Hays went to Mono Lake to hunt witnesses in the Troy case, to be tried next week.

GRAND CONCERT.—A concert will be given at Bryant's Hall on next Monday evening under the direction of Prof. Heath. The first part will consist of miscellaneous pieces, vocal and instrumental, in which Mr. [illegible] will play on the Glockenspiel, a concert instrument new to most of our people. The second part will consist of the Cantata of Grandfather's Birthday. Some fine vocal talent from the outside will assist, and the entertainment will be well worth attending.

A NEW COMPANY.—The Bodie Railway and Lumber Company has been incorporated with a stock of $200,000, of which $34,000 have been subscribed—$33,500 by W. J. Menzies, of Edinburgh, Scotland; and $100 each by Thomas Menzies, of San Rafael, and Charles P. Eells, William S. Wood, R. H. Lloyd and E. L. Reese of San Francisco. This is probably a successor of the Bodie & Benton Railway Co.

JURORS' PAY.—The new jury law allows Superior Court trial Jurors two dollars per day and 30 cents mileage one way, and if excused for more than two days at one time they get mileage on their return. If he is excused at his own request before being called to the jury box he gets no pay for that day.

SHE PAYS.—Ah See, brought from Benton, charged with selling liquor to Indians, was released on Thursday, by Judge Virden, through a writ of habeas corpus, the papers being faulty, and there was no evidence to convict. Thus the county was put to an unnecessary expense.

"TOILETTES."—The November number of "Toilettes," New York's great fashion magazine, contains the most sensible fashion plates of any we have seen. $1 50 a year. "Toilettes Pub. Co., 126 West 23rd Street, New York.

SOCIAL DANCE.—A social dance was given at Bryant's Hall, on Wednesday evening, to the Board of Education and other visitors. There was a good attendance, and the party was enjoyable, dancing continuing to a late hour.

THANKS for a complimentary ticket to the annual ball of Bodie Lodge, No. 143, A. O. U. W., to be given on Friday evening, the 27th.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted, and the correct amount found therein—$25,166 97.

COLD.—An inch of ice formed on Tuesday night.

BULLION.—The Standard Con. last week shipped $16,750 to San Francisco.

THE WATCHMAKER MAINS will leave, for the Winter season, no matter during the month. All who have work in his line, should present it at once, to be sure of a good job.

MONO'S MIDWINTER FAIR EXHIBIT.

The travertine and onyx discoveries near this town are attracting much deserved attention, and promises to materialize into a great industry. It is strange that such an inexhaustible, valuable, scarce, and most beautiful material for ornamental and building purposes should have so long escaped the eagle eyes of the modern prospectors and scientific men who have so often visited this section. Scientific "cussers" have pronounced it a "wonderful formation," but none seemed to know that the immense backbone protruding above the Hot Springs basin is a mass of travertine and onyx, of which the former is the only known heavy deposit in this country, all of that material used in the United States being imported from Italy, Rome being built mostly of travertine. The pavement of the vestibule of the Mills' building, San Francisco, is Italian travertine. It has been the fortune of W. E. Lindsey, of the Cerro Gordo Marble Works, and discoverer of the marble deposit in Antelope Valley, in Mono county, to discover and show to the world our Bridgeport travertine and onyx. He is opening the quarry, and will make a grand and valuable display at the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, and Monoites will not be ashamed of it. Mr. Lindsey this week got a block of travertine, 7x4½ feet, and 2 feet thick, and weighing about 5 tons. He will dress, polish, and ship it to the Fair, where it will attract great attention. He will, also, exhibit fine blocks of onyx, comprising black, white and variegated, all of which will make a beautiful and attractive display.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board has been in session since Tuesday morning A number of young ladies have been guessing at the conundrums that have been buried at them, and we hope the dear creatures have guessed enough to merit the coveted certificates. The Board will adjourn this afternoon.

A PREMIUM.—W. E. Lindsey's Walker River marble was awarded a premium at the World's Fair.

BAL MASQUE.—Don't forget the masquerade ball to be given at Lundy on Friday night next.

FOR INDIGENTS.—The State Board of Examiners this week allowed Mono county $1,000 for the indigents.

APPOINTED.—Miss Georgia Johnson, of Bishop, has been appointed by Judge Virden Official Reporter of the Superior Court.

THE GREAT YACHT RACE.

The great races for the America Cup, which has been in possession of the New York Yacht Club since 1851, when it was won by the yacht America in English waters, commenced on Saturday last, when the first one was sailed by the American yacht Vigilant, and the English Valkyrie. The Valkyrie took the lead but the Vigilant quickly overhauled her and beat her 5 minutes and 48 seconds. The wind was a sou'-westerly one, and the Englishmen accounted for their defeat by saying that their vessel wanted a heavy wind, which she was favored with on Monday, when the second race took place. The Valkyrie again had the lead with a stiff 20-knot breeze. The course on Monday was triangular, the legs being ten miles long, making a thirty mile course. The Vigilant soon passed her rival and won the race, the Valkyrie being two miles behind, and beaten 12½ minutes. On Wednesday the third, and probably deciding, run was made, but there being but little wind, and at times none, the race may have been declared off on account of the time limit—6 hours. The Valkyrie was splendidly handled, while the Vigilant was badly managed and fell far behind; but at 5:59 it was reported that the Vigilant was ahead at the turn on the home stretch, so she may have won the three out of five races and successfully defended the coveted Cup.

San Francisco has another horror added to the long list of murders. On Monday morning Mrs. Sarah Collins was brutally murdered by her husband, who attacked her in a Kindergarten school, of which she was janitrix. She had been cut 15 times, mostly in the head and neck. She lived until taken to the Receiving Hospital, and was able to tell her name, but the smart officials did not ask her who did the deed.

A Penny Note.

By some misadventure a note for one penny, stamped with the "promise to pay" of the Bank of England, got into circulation in 1816 and for many years gave the cashiers much trouble with their accounts. About fifteen years ago it was brought into the bank, but the owner, not unwisely, would not take one penny for it, and the bank settled the transaction by giving him five pounds.

Indianapolis has gone Republican by 1000 majority.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF STRENGTH.

When we recollect that the stomach is the grand laboratory in which food is transformed into the secretions which furnish vigor to the system after entering and enriching the blood; that it is, in short, the fountain head of strength it is essential to keep this important supplying machine in order, and to restore it to activity when it becomes inactive. This Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does most effectually, solvency, regulating and reinforcing digestion, promoting due action of the liver and bowels. Strength and quietude of the nerves depend in great measure upon thorough digestion. There is no nervine tonic more highly esteemed by the medical fraternity than the Bitters. Physicians also strongly commend it for chills and fever, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble sick headache, and want of appetite and sleep. Take a wineglassful three times a day.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

"There is one thing that surprises me about America and especially about Washington," said an English gentleman, "and that is the feeling of absolute safety which seems to pervade the atmosphere in all directions. I refer more particularly to the condition of your Treasury. By the courtesy of the officials I was shown through the vaults, where almost countless millions of silver are stored, and I was allowed the privilege even of entering the innermost recesses of the strong rooms where your public funds are stored, and there were no guards but the clerks employed there, and I noticed, in passing the Treasury building, last night that all was as quiet as the grave. A few glimmering lights in some of the windows showed me that there was an occasional watchman inside. There was no sign on the outside to show that any precaution had been taken to prevent a wholesale robbery. The Bank of England, which is the great depository of the City of London, and is, perhaps, the financial institution of the world, is conductedon four different principles. Every night a visitor who happens to be in the vicinity of Threadneedle street will find a squad of soldiers from the barracks in the West End filing down to take their position as the night watch. They are kept on duty from from the closing to the opening of the Bank. They are posted at all sections, and pace the surrounding streets with the regularity of sentries around a camp. I do not know but that your system is more attractive to a foreigner, although the absence of everything military here is extremely strange to one familiar with what your politicians term the effete monarchies of Europe—Washington correspondent.

An Atlanta, Ga., telegram of October 10th, says: Hunters attracted by a light in the wilderness Friday night saw an aged white man sitting by it. He fell over and died. An investigation unravelled a curious story. Frederick Starr belonged to Company G, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, during the war. With a companion he strayed from his command, died and was buried. The companion drifted to California after the war, where he died recently. His papers asked that Eugene Starr, father of Frederick, who lived in Holyoke Mass., should be notified of the spot where his son was buried, giving a description of it. This explains the mysterious disappearance of Starr from his home two months ago. He reached this place and really died on his son's grave. A telegram from the Mayor of Holyoke confirms the story.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

Is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weaknesses, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power.

HUDYAN stops premature ness of the discharge in 30 days.

HUDYAN is the best remedy for this premature condition. HUDYAN is a wonderfully powerful nerve-producing remedy.

HUDYAN stops all losses

HUDYAN is the most marvelous discovery of the age.

HUDYAN is a power.

HUDYAN builds up the nerve tissues of the body, makes man anew, Hudyan is the great brain and nerve-producer. Take HUDYAN and will give you strength. HUDYAN cures Lost Manhood, Dizziness, Constipation,

Nervous debility, nervous prostration, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts. HUDYAN strengthens,

invigorates, tones and makes powerful the entire body. HUDYAN cures headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, melancholy and wasting nervous decease. HUDYAN stops all losses instantly. Hudyan gives power to the body, so that all the organs of the body are in a healthy state.

Undeveloped and stunted growth revitalized, reinstated, restored by the use of HUDYAN.

The ravages made by vice, the horrors of a premature old age, the victim of the drug habit, tobacco and other vicious habits will find HUDYAN pleasant to take and sure to speedily and forever cure.

There are no failures. Don't be alarmed, even though you have tried every known remedy. After you shall have used HUDYAN you will be a man, a powerful, vigorous man in every sense of the word.

If you are weak, debilitated, lack energy, nerve force, vitality, use HUDYAN.

If you would be happy, strong, vigorous and powerful use HUDYAN.

If you have a mind that is wandering, a memory that is failing use HUDYAN.

If you feel as weak as a kitten use HUDYAN.

If you are groping in purblind ignorance, not knowing what to take, and have any of the above symptoms use HUDYAN. HUDYAN is a nerve builder.

It is a new life is HUDYAN.

Are you contemplating marrying? Then use HUDYAN.

If you are not using HUDYAN you are not doing justice to your system.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, yet harmless. Sold for $1 a package, or six packages for $5 (plain sealed boxes). A written guarantee given for cure. If you buy six packets and are not entirely cured six more will be sent you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Former Mail Service.

Less than fifty years ago there was really no postal system in this country. Previous to 1847 the mails were carried by private firms, and rates varied according to distance. Carriers often traveled on foot or horseback and the progress was slow. In 1846 some of the post offices issued stamps of their own, called "provisional issues." The adhesive stamp was first used in this country in 1847, and prepayment was made compulsory in 1856. In 1866 the stamp containing the head of Andrew Jackson was issued, and from then until 1885 the style adopted contained the profiles of presidents of the United States.

The South American Hammock.

Picturesque as the hammock is, it can hardly be said to be popular in this latitude, even when the heats of summer commend its use. This arises partly from the fact that the hammock commonly sold is not made upon scientific principles. The South American hammock is twice as broad and half as long again as any one lawns and piazzas hereabouts. properly swung this large hammock enables the tallest man, by taking a diagonal position, to lie straight and almost level, with the head slightly elevated. To lie thus in such a hammock is to insure safe and comfortable sleep.

Electric Lighting in Spain.

Spaniards, although slow in the adoption of many improvements, are decidedly not so in regard to electric lighting. A large number of the principal towns, as well as many very small ones, have insulations of their own. The latest venture is on the part of the owner of some water power near the two very limited towns, Elgalbar and Eibar, in the Spanish province of Vizcaya; these towns will shortly be supplied with electric current for both lighting and power purposes. The necessary working power will be furnished by the water of the River Dova.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California, Sept. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per R. M. Foster, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 88 A, in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 88 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES,
With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 16½° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1.2x.4 feet, and marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N., 65½° E., 86 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.2' feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; N., 21½° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. L. No. I, B. S.; S. 40½° E., 124 links distant, entrance to Tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1.—N., 12½° E., 4.085 chains or 269.6 feet to a porphyry stone, 1.7x1.5x.9 feet, marked S. W. Cor. No. I; Thence deflecting right 101° 30', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 2. S., 58° 25 E., 81 links or 53.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x 1.8x.5 feet marked x S. L.; this being at the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star Mine with the east boundary of the Lookout mine, whence bears S., 88° E., 182 links distant a pine tree 3.8 feet in circumference, marked B. T. & S. L.; 22.40 chains or 1484.3 feet to a 4x4 inch post marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II, U. S. S., set in mound of stone, whence bears S., 39½° E., 24 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference marked Star mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 50½° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 63° 52' W., 364 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 72 10', on to the East Boundary.—Course 3. S., 15° 45' W., 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7 feet, marked S. L. L. No. II, U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, being at the east end of the lode line Star Mine, whence bears S., 38½° W., 41.9 links distant, a pine tree, 4.4 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. II. B. T.; 9.05 chains or 597 feet to a porphyry stone 1.6x1.4x.5 feet, marked S. S. E. Cor. No III. U. S. S., and set in a mound of stone, whence bears N., 14½° W., 122 links distant, a pine tree, 3.5 feet in circumference, marked S. S. E. Cor. B. T.; thence, deflecting right 106° 37', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line.—Course 4. N., 56° 30', W., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to a stone 2x1.2x.6 feet, marked S S. W. Cor. No. 4. U. S. S., and set in a mound of of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 70° 28', on to the West Boundary of Star Mine.—Course 5. N., 15½° E., 3.19 chains or 210.6 feet to a porphyry stone marked Lookout. S. E. Cor. No II.; 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to place of beginning—Magnetic Variation 16½° E. Containing 19.68 acres.

TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE ¼ SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Sec. Corner; thence, Var. 16½° E.—Course 1. N., 89½° E., 94.1 chains to a point, mound of rock, thence—Course 2. E., 37° E., 12.25 chains to a point on hill thence—Course 3. N., 57° 30' E., 31.00 chains to L. L. No. I Star Mine; thence—Course 4 S., 74° 19' W., 129.40 chains to ¼ Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. I WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 16½° E.—Course 1 S. 85° 19' E., 7.53 chains to a stone 2x1.50x.40 feet, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.—Course 2. N., 85° 19' W., 7.57 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I.

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.2x.4, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and also, the point of location; thence S., 58° 20' E., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to the porphyry stone 1.6x.9x.7, marked S. L. L. No. II. U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "B," page 9, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty day (ten consecutive weeks) in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

R. M. FOSTER, Attorney in Fact. s9-10w

First publication September 9th, 1893.
Last publication November 18th, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions.

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

THE QUEEN'S Cchampion.

An Official Whose Duty It Is to Throw Down a Glove.

A Chivalric Title Which Has Been Held by the Dymoke Family Ever Since the Days of Richard II.—Scott's Description of the Challenge.

The death of Francis Dymoke, the queen of England's champion, which occurred at Horncastle recently, has reminded the world that even in the midst of the present prosaic and utilitarian age one knightly office, at least, is in existence, to contradict the assertion of Edmund Burke that "the age of chivalry is gone." The late holder of the office was a Lincolnshire magistrate and an officer in the local militia; the two previous ones were clergymen. The office is not, as it has often been stated, hereditary to the Dymoke family, but is attached to the lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, which is held by the ancient tenure known as grand sergeantry—i. e., where one holds lands of the sovereign by service which he has to perform in person. The service by which Scrivelsby is held is thus quoted by the New York World: "That the lord thereof shall be the king's champion."

The championship has no salary attached to it, for, though the Dymoke family hold Scrivelsby on the feudal tenure of performing this duty, they have been owners of that manor for upward of five hundred years, and they obtained it, not by royal grant or out of the public purse, but by marriage with an heiress, the last of the proud line of Marmion, granddaughter of Philip de Marmion, a name which recalls memories of chivalry and of the poetry of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott. There is no record of the office under the Saxon kings, but, according to the late Sir Bernard Burke, its duties were appended by William I. as an honor to the old baronial house of Marmyon, or Marmion, the ancient owners of the manor of Scrivelsby. This manor, together with the castle of Tamworth, had been confiscated, soon after the Norman conquest, on one Robert de Marmyon, lord of Fontenoy, in Normandy, on condition of performing the office of champion at the king's coronation.

The name of Dymoke is Welsh. The Dymokes, or Dymocks—for the name is spelled both ways—claim a traditional descent from Tudor Trevor, lord of Hereford and Whittington, and founder of the tribe of the Marches. The chief himself had three sons, the second of whom, marrying a daughter of the prince of North Wales, half a century before the Norman conquest, became the ancestor of one David ap Madoc, who, in the Welsh tongue, was styled colloquially Dai Madoc, the word Dai being the short form of David. His son and heir was David ap Dai Madoc, or David Dai Madoc, and by the usual abridgement Dai Madoc came in the course of time to be pronounced as Daimoc or Damoc, the transition from which to Dimoc or Dymoc, and again from that to Dimos or Dymoke is easy and obvious.

The first, then, of the Dymoke family who fulfilled his office as champion was Sir John Dymoke, knight, who married Margaret Ludlow in the reign of Edward III., and was present at the coronation of Richard II. His claim was disputed by Baldwin de Freville, the lord of Tamworth castle, but after deliberation it was found that the right belonged to the manor of Scrivelsby, as the caput baroniae or head of the barony of the Marmion family; and, as it appeared that the late King Edward III. and his son, Edward, prince of Wales, known as the black prince, had often been heard to say that the office was held by Sir John Dymoke, the question was settled in his favor.

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1821 contains a picture of the royal champion, Henry Dymoke, in the act of riding on his white charger into Westminster hall, and throwing down the glove or gauntlet of defiance, supported on either side by the duke of Wellington and the marquis of Anglesey, also on horseback, while two heralds stand by on foot with tabards and plumes. The performance of the champion on this occasion is thus described by Sir Walter Scott in a letter to one of his friends:

"The champion's duty was performed, as of right, by young Dymoke, a fine looking youth, but bearing perhaps a little too much the appearance of a maiden knight to be the challenger of the world in the king's behalf. He threw down his gauntlet, however, with becoming manhood, and showed as much horsemanship as the crowd of knights and squires around him would permit to be exhibited. His armor was in good taste, but his shield was out of all propriety, being a round rondache, or Highland target, a defensive weapon which it would be impossible to use on horseback, instead of being a three-cornered or leather shield, which in the time of the tilt was suspended round the neck. Pardon this antiquarian scruple, which you may believe occurred to few but myself. On the whole, this striking part of the exhibition somewhat disappointed me, for I should have had the champion less embarrassed by his assistants and at liberty to put his horse on the grand pas, and not the young lord of Scrivelsby looked and behaved extremely well."

The last time the ceremony of the challenge was carried out was at the coronation of George IV., when Henry Dymoke, the deputy of his father, a clergyman, threw down the gauntlet in Westminster hall. This Henry Dymoke, soon after Queen Victoria's accession, was created a knight as a recompense, it was said, for waiving his claims to discharge the duties of his office at the queen's coronation. Sir Henry was succeeded by his brother, Rev. John Dymoke, and he by his son, Henry Lionel Dymoke, whom Francis Scaman Dymoke, just deceased, succeeded in 1875. The present "champion" is his only son, also named Francis Scaman Dymoke.

THE CELESTIAL JOSS.

Big Luck Cards and Chinese Sticks the Chinaman Seeks to Learn His Future.

The Chinaman's religion from an American point of view seems to be a belief in inspired luck. This is the way it looks to anyone who has visited the joss house in Mott street and had the aged and bald-headed Chinaman in charge to go through the services for his edification. So much does it seem to be a matter of luck, says the New York Sun, that policy players and others who believe in luck and superstitions have begun to make visits to the joss house to find out from the bones and the sticks what to do to win.

The regular form for holding services in the joss house includes the joss sticks, the services of the officiating attendant and a luck card. The room occupies the full width of the building. At the rear is the shrine of the joss covered with carved figures and tapestry. Before the shrine is a row of pots with earth in them, where the joss sticks are put, and a little tray with holes to hold the pink wax tapers which are burned in connection with the joss sticks. A large frame shuts off the view of the joss from across the street. In this frame there is a carving which is said to represent the history of China, the great figures in rows showing the successive dynasties and the principal events. In the corners of the room there are carved chairs, a huge umbrella about eight feet in diameter, and little shrines where also joss sticks may be burned.

On the east wall hooks are arranged in regular order and numbered. On every one of these hooks there is a package of pink paper printed in Chinese characters. The papers are about three and one-half inches long by two wide, with five rows of Chinese characters and a superscription, also in Chinese. They are numbered according to the hooks they are on. These are what the Americans call luck cards. On either side of the pots in which the joss sticks are burned is a long tin cylinder filled with long strips of wood and ivory several inches longer than the cylinder. But in front of the joss there are two oblong pieces of wood, resembling in appearance a large red banana split in two.

After the joss sticks have been lighted and while they make the room fragrant with their perfume, and the pink wax tapers are burning in the tin tray, the officiating attendant prostrates himself before the joss and bows a number of times. Then he takes the two oblong pieces of wood and throws them in the air. The way they fall decides in a general way the luck of the applicant. One side of each is round and the other flat. For both to fall on the floor on their round side is one kind of luck, their flat side another kind of luck, and one round and one flat side is a third kind of luck. This is a decision in the main as to whether the one who is consulting the joss should or should not do what he has in mind and came to consult about.

For further inquiry into his luck the visitor can consult the ivory and wood sticks in the tin cylinders. The officiating attendant twirls the cylinder round rapidly until the centrifugal force causes one of the sticks to fall out of the cylinder and drop on the floor in front of the joss. The number of this stick corresponds to a number of a hook in the wall. The attendant goes at this hook and takes from it the pink slip of paper with the Chinese characters, or the luck card, which tells in more detail the luck of the applicant to the joss. He will also translate this card if he will confess to his knowledge of English.

A fee of twenty-five cents pays for this. It is even an interesting visit to make to joss even if one does not believe that the divinity has advanced information about what is to happen.

A Queer African Race.

The Mandingoes, who inhabit a tract of country in Africa, are strict Mohammedans in religion, but, curiously enough, they still retain many of the superstitions of the negro race from which they sprung. Consequently their marriage ceremony is a mixture of the two, and although it is performed by a marabout, or holy man in the mosque, it contains one very ridiculous element. Next in importance to the marabout is the bridegroom's sister, and when the marriage ceremony reaches the point where the visible bond, usually typified in civilization by the ring, appears, this sister steps forward and in place of the ring presents the lady with a pair of trousers, which are immediately donned. The ceremony is concluded by a very unnatural duet sung by the companions of the bride, who then conduct her again to the home of her parents, as owing to the extreme probability of one or the other retracting at any moment by reason of an unfavorable omen no house is built until the ceremony is completed. Polygamy is the rule; but each wife has her own house to keep her from quarreling with the other wives. They are the most tyrannical wives in Africa, and, hating each other, band together against their husband and rule him with a rod of iron.

Upper Life of the Ocean.

Below half a mile in depth the water of the ocean is intensely cold, remaining at about the same temperature at a point only slightly above freezing. The contents of a vessel hauled up from the floor of the sea at the equator will be found to include mud and ooze that is nearly freezing. All of the life in the vast waste of waters called the Pacific is either near the surface or at the bottom. The abyssal fishes cannot live except under the enormous pressure of water—amounting to over two tons to the square inch at three miles down—to which they may be able to endure this, the tissues of their bodies and even their bones are very loose in texture. Though solid enough under the conditions to which they are accustomed, they are soft and pulpy when dragged up to the open air. Their eyes protrude and sometimes they actually burst open.

SALTON SINK FILLING.

Indications That the Desert Will Again Become a Sea.

The famous Salton sea is likely to reappear at a very early date. Whether it will make a permanent stay of it this time or not, says the San Francisco Examiner, is of course a mystery, but that it is coming back is the opinion of old desert men. Two years ago the transformation of Salton Sink or the Colorado desert into a vast but shallow sea startled the world, and for a time it appeared as if the great basin which centuries ago had been a continuation of the Gulf of California was to return to its original condition. But in some way the break in the bank of the Colorado river whence the water came was closed, the supply ceased, and the rays of the sun soon knocked out the sea.

E. W. Lang is one of the most experienced desert men in the country, and he has a large bunch of cattle now in the vicinity of Indian Wells. He is in this city and in conversation with a reporter said: "Yes, the water will come into Salton basin again this year. Whether it will be as large as last time or larger I cannot tell, but the flow from the Colorado river has been going into the desert for some time past and may continue. There was a very large fall of snow last winter in the mountains of Montana, Idaho and Utah, and the melting of this has caused the present break into the desert. The overflow of two years ago was the first in twenty years, but everything indicates that a few hundred years before the basin was literally a sea, as the beaches are still plain about the foothills, and the rocks show water wearing.

"When the overflow of two years ago occurred the water followed the identical channels that had become almost obliterated from age. The water is now running into the desert in two branches. One is Carter river, and leaves the Colorado about fifteen miles below Yuma. The other channel is New river, and is forty-five miles further down the river. Salton is about two hundred feet below the level of the debouchements of these rivers. The water has been flowing into both of the breaks I have named for several weeks past. Both New and Carter rivers had advanced about thirty-five miles when I left, and I think the water will be into Salton in a few weeks more. A number of large lagoons have already been filled between the Sink and the Colorado. One of these is fully ten miles square. It will not take long before these depressions between the river and the big basin are filled, and then the water will slide over into Salton."

THE BALTIMORE'S GOAT.

The Brindle Butter Which Is the Pet of a Steel Cruiser.

The name of the goat on the steel cruiser Baltimore is Bobby. He hadn't any name when he was shipped, says the New York Advertiser, and no one knows how he came to be called Bobby. Perhaps the fact that he wouldn't answer to any other name had something to do with it. As goats go he is a fair to middling sort of an animal. He isn't white, he isn't black, and he isn't any other distinct color. He is a brindle goat, and his horns are short and stubby, and his eyes sort of sad, like those of an alligator. His years are few and his experience large. He has been an investigator ever since he was led up the gang plank and made part of the ship's complement forward. It is difficult to imagine a more independent goat. He does not ask to be fed. When meal time arrives he is aware of the fact and proceeds to put himself in direct communication with a meal. If there are no cabbage leaves or tender sprouts from lettuce he doesn't delay eating. Pie is good enough for Bobby, so are cake and bananas and fruits. If it happens that all these are out of his reach he has been known to sigh. One sigh is all he heaves. Then he gets right down to business. If a coil of rope is handy he will begin to nibble the tough sisal fiber. In the absence of rope he boldly tackles an anchor chain, a gun carriage or the forecastle gangway. By this time some one will note the fact that Bobby is hungry and he will be invited to mess with the port watch. Bobby is far from timid. He has undertaken time and again to climb to the military top and on one occasion went down the narrow iron steps to the engine-room, where he noted with evident satisfaction that the ship was keeping up her record in speed, as indicated by the revolutions of the screw. During a storm Bobby is as brave as any blue jacket in the crew. He takes his place alongside the boatswain's mate and watches the movements of the men in response to the piping of the whistle. Bobby was one of the attractions during the Columbus events in New York harbor. He was prettily decorated and marched up and down the spar deck with the air of one who had an important part to play. On the next anniversary of the launching of the Baltimore the immediate friends and associates of Bobby will present him with a collar befitting his station.

Smallpox and Darkness.

It was several years ago that Gallavardin drew the attention of French practitioners to the advantages of treating the smallpox according to the plan originally suggested and carried out by John of Goddesden and Waterd. The treatment in question consisted simply in keeping the patients absolutely away from all solar light, and this total darkness has to be, from first to last, complete and uninterrupted, otherwise no beneficial results could be looked for. The same authority has recently published the results of his experience with this method, covering a period of some sixteen years, showing that, if this plan be carried out, the great advantage ensues of there being no period of suppuration, and, in consequence, the subsequent scarring is infinitesimal.

FUNERAL OF A MONKEY.

A Butte City Evangelist Delivers an Oration Over His Body.

A monkey named Jocko, which was quite a character in the business centre of Butte City, died the other day and Rev. Mr. Rounder, who has a tabernacle there, thought him worthy of a funeral oration. So the little body was placed in a casket and carried solemnly out to the place of worship. Rev. Mr. Rounder mounted the platform and spoke as follows, according to the Anaconda Standard:

"God Almighty gave mankind ten commandments to show him how to live right. Jocko was never given any commandments, yet Jocko in his own way managed to average up pretty well with the general run of mankind even without any commandments. When Moses brought the ten commandments down from the mountain there was one commandment which said: 'Thou shalt not swear.' Yet, judging from what one hears at any time up and down the street, swearing with the general of mankind has come to be considered a manly accomplishment, and the most fantastic swearer is the most popular man.

"Mankind was commanded: 'Thou shalt not kill,' yet every year murder becomes more frequent. Then there is another commandment which mankind has revised so as to require only that women shall obey it. In these fin de siecle days the offense is pronounced to be no sin so far as man is concerned.

"'Thou shalt not covet' was another command given to man. This does not apply to any who might desire that a pack of cards should be composed of fifty-two kings and queens.

"God did not help Jocko along by giving him any commands, so he did not know how to do right, but he seemed to do better than most people you meet. I must admit that Jocko used to steal whenever he got a chance, but he was never told by anybody not to steal, and with all his stealing he never took any more than he wanted for his own use. He never robbed widows and orphans, and he died with nothing on earth but the hair on his back.

"Jocko never bothered his head about whether Fred Ritchie's monkey was a heretic or not. Not knowing himself whether he was orthodox or not, he never wasted any time in trying to make everybody else believe as he did, except when he was after nuts. He made no pretensions to religion and he was no hypocrite. Jocko was not exactly civilized, but he never had to take the Keeley cure; he never smoked cigarettes, he never chewed tobacco. Jocko never had a Bible to guide him, but he never forgot a friend and he never betrayed a friend.

"His worst fault was that he was a natural born thief, but he was born that way. He was never told by his Creator not to steal, and if there is a Heaven for monkeys I think Jocko is going to be close up to the throne with a never-failing supply of nuts and lettuce, and enough ink to swim in."

NEW USE FOR CATS.

Here Is a Man Who Extracts Electricity to Run a Factory.

"I had a large cork and bung factory in Grand avenue, and I needed power to run my machinery," writes a Milwaukeean in Harper's Weekly. "You know, of course, that there is an immense amount of stored up electricity in a cat. The problem for inventors has been to invent a way to extract it profitably. In the rear of my factory I constructed a one-story circular building, some sixty feet in diameter. On the floor of this I coiled a glass pipe six inches in diameter. This pipe coil ran around the outside of the room, the coils gradually growing smaller, till at last, in the center, it was no larger than a table. It gave me something like a mile of pipe. The top and sides of this pipe were lined with rather stiff hair brushes, the bristles being a little more than an inch in length.

"At that time Milwaukee was overrun with cats. It was impossible to sleep nights. I put a notice in the paper that I would pay ten cents a dozen for prime cats, delivered at my factory. I got sixty dozen the first day and stored them in the basement of the power-house. The motor operated thus: Placing in the outer end of the glass pipe an imitation rat made of rubber and propelled by a small interior storage battery, I would then adjust a cat immediately behind it. The rubber rat would start off at a terrific rate—it was made to go through the mile of tubing in from two to three minutes—and the cat, of course, followed furiously, thinking to catch the supposed animal throughout the entire distance. Gentlemen, it was exciting to watch a healthy, active cat whip about those spirals, with the mechanical rat about a foot ahead and going like a cannon ball. The cat's back and sides rubbed against the brushes and her electricity was thus extracted. With a storage battery, and by sending a cat through every five minutes, I generated enough electricity to operate my entire plant, light my factory and sell power to run neighboring passenger elevators and small machinery. It also took the yowl out of the cats and gradually the city became quiet. At the end of a week a cat could be caught and used again."

A Novel Swindle.

A novel kind of swindle was practised in a German town the other day. A man struggling along under a heavy burden suddenly stumbled and crashed through a plate glass store window. The proprietor of the store demanded payment. The porter said he had no money. Passers-by advised that he be searched. A thousand mark note was found on him, which, he said, belonged to his employer. The storekeeper, however, deducted one hundred marks for the value of his window and handed nine hundred marks change to the porter, who went away swearing and protesting. A little later the storekeeper discovered the thousand mark note was spurious.

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